

Section 5 is directed particularly against scale-insects. It reads as follows:

Every owner or owners, person or persons, in charge or possession of any orchard, nursery, or other premises in San Bernardino County on which are growing any trees, vines, shrubs, plants, flowers, or vegetables infested with red, cottony cushion, or any other apparently dangerous scale, or the eggs, larvæ, or pupæ thereof, shall when required by the county board of horticultural commissioners, as in their discretion may seem necessary, cut back, disinfect, fumigate, or burn said infested trees, vines, shrubs, plants, flowers, or vegetables, as well as other articles that may be in the vicinity of such infested articles.

RAPHIDIA IN NEW ZEALAND.

We have already mentioned our attempts to introduce the California Raphidia, which feeds upon the Codling Moth larva, into New Zealand, and the failure of the first attempt by mail. We learn from the *New Zealand Farmer*, of October, 1891, that the specimens carried over by Mr. Koebele, on his way to Australia, arrived in good condition. They were nearly all in the pupal condition upon arrival. Dreading the severity of the New Zealand winter, our correspondent, Mr. R. Allan Wight, sent a few of them to Mr. C. French, in Melbourne, to be acclimatized there. The American ladybirds, carried over at the same time, also arrived in good condition. Mr. Wight states that *Cycloneda sanguinea* and *Hippodamia convergens* began at once to feed upon the "Woolly Aphis" (*Schizoncra lanigera*).

THE STRAWBERRY LEAF-ROLLER IN KENTUCKY.

In *Agricultural Science*, Vol. v (pp. 211-212), Mr. H. Garman has an article on the Strawberry Leaf-roller (*Phoxopteris comptana*), in which he adds to our knowledge of the life-history of this insect and describes and figures the egg. The author's observations prove conclusively the existence of three, and only three, broods of the insect in his locality, a fact which was partially proven for southern Illinois by Forbes in his thirteenth report as entomologist of Illinois. The life-history, according to Mr. Garman, is for Kentucky, in brief, about as follows:

Oviposition for the first brood takes place the last week in April, the larvæ hatching the last week in May, and attaining full growth by the first week of June. Pupation takes place soon afterward and the moths appear from June 11-26. The second brood appears the first week in July, the larvæ becoming full grown the last week of that month, and during the first week of August the moths emerge. The larvæ of the third brood begin work about September 1, remain on the plants until cold weather, when they seek shelter for pupation. The adults emerge at the appearance of warm weather, but most of them do not appear until the middle of April.